

Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.
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FROM THE GEORGIA COURIER.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

The Cherokee lately lost two of their principal Chiefs, Path Killer and Hicks. Instead of proceeding to fill the vacancies occasioned by their deaths, the Hiwassee says, they are busily engaged in preparing to assemble a convention of delegates to form a constitutional government. What will be the result of this political movement, we will not pretend to say; but, we think, their deliberations would be more profitably turned to a different subject—one, which in a few years will be forced on their consideration by imperative necessity. Hard as may be considered their lot, they must soon deliberate which of the two to choose, a total removal from their country, or their incorporation as citizens with the State governments, subject to the laws of the respective States, within whose jurisdiction they may fall. Humanity will have nothing to do with their situation. It is an individual, not a national virtue. Only one of these alternatives, a removal, is absolutely free to their choice; and how ever much the heart of philanthropy may bleed, when power thus causes all the tender traces of youthful recollection to be obliterated—when the strong associations of manhood are sundered—when Old Age is torn from the green resting spot, where he only lingered with the pleasing hopes of soon joining his fathers, and opens his dimmed eyes upon other Heavens and another Earth, in the lonely solitudes of an uncultivated wilderness, the day is fast approaching, when these severed ties and sympathies must give way to the State Rights, and yield to the considerations of national policy. Unnatural and cruel as it may seem and be felt, the Cherokee must soon either leave the land of their birth, whose inheritance they received from the hand of Heaven, or in time make such arrangements with the States and the United States, as will permit them to remain on their native soil, the denizens of civilization and future citizens of the States. Could our voice reach them, we would urge the consideration of this subject at their proposed convention, and the propriety of immediately taking the necessary steps to bring the United States and the States interested, to some conclusive understanding on this head. As matters now stand, the Treaties with the United States, in our opinion, render unlawful the extension of our jurisdiction over the Indian territory. If they do not become citizens of the States, they will be obliged to sell their lands to the United States, and leave them. It would be folly for them to refuse to sell; for in particular as respects Georgia, the United States are obliged by contract to extinguish the Indian title within her limits. The best arrangement then, is for the Cherokee to make a timely contract with the States of Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia, for their admission as citizens.

The population of the Cherokee Nation amounts to between 14 and 15,000 persons. Many of these are so attached by the arts of civilization, to the country, that they would prefer remaining, under any circumstances; but it is probable that nearly half of the nation are still so wedded to savage life and its amusements, that they might be easily induced to emigrate beyond the Mississippi. Let then the whole territory be purchased by the United States for the use of the respective States, on the condition, which the States would certainly not reject, that those who remained should receive a stipulated portion of their land in its future distribution, and be admitted to the rights and privileges of free citizens of the States. All difficulties which are likely to arise on this subject, would be thus easily and amicably avoided to the mutual advantage of all three parties. There are about 10,000,000 acres of Cherokee land—say half emigrate, and pursue their wild occupations beyond the Mississippi—deduct half for females and allow four children to each family; those who would remain would be entitled to draw, in future land lottery, not more than two millions of acres, allowing them even as much as 640 acres for their individual shares. The States then, would have 8,000,000 acres of the best land in the southern section of the Union, besides the accession of Indian subjects, and the final settlement of those embarrassing questions, which are likely to agitate the United States, on this subject.

Civilization has so improved the condition of the Cherokee and attached them to their country, that we cannot suggest a more humane or reasonable plan, to sever the connection which most grieve out of our relations to them. Who has power to erect their lands into a territory of the United States with a view to their ultimate admission as a State into the Union? Its soil belongs to the States, and part of their territory is important to some of them. The States would, therefore, not consent to such an arrangement; and if they would, it would not be advisable. There are small States enough in the confederacy. The small are jealous of the power of the large ones, and the large States dislike the equality of the small ones. We do not wish to see this adverse spirit extending the theatre of its operations. The whole Cherokee territory would make but a very small State, and it would be destitute of those great outlines of national importance, which the small States of the Union generally possess. It is cut off from the great Highway of Nations, and is without those great channels for its commerce, which would increase its wealth and respectability among the other members of the confederacy.

As they will not be allowed to remain where they are for any length of time, it would be useless to discuss the project of an independent Republican Government among themselves, which they seem to be preparing to originate. Their separate and distinct existence in the midst of civilization, and in the territory of the States, has been too serious an evil both to themselves and us, to be much longer tolerated; and we do not know of a more rational plan than the one which we have so imperfectly attempted, in the hurry of our business, to sketch—one which will so fully promote the interests of all parties, and relieve the United States and States from the unpleasant collisions of interest and jurisdiction, which not only now exist to a great extent, but are likely to increase.

The plan of sending them in mass beyond the Mississippi, we never approved, but in most instances it could not be otherwise arranged, and no doubt many are so attached to Indian life, to its wild independence and uncultivated liberty, that they would stretch their journey to the Pacific, rather than at home, assume, in all its forms, the garb of civilized man. Emigration is putting off the evil day; it is only a temporary expedient. It will be better for us to act at once, with what little humanity of feeling policy has left us, and persuade them to become citizens of the respective States, with the rights and immunities of civilized freemen. If we send them to our unoccupied territory west of Arkansas at this time, it will not be very long before we shall have to remove them again, or adopt the plan above suggested; for the flood of our population sets westward with an increasing tide, which promises to cover the continent with a dense population of freemen. We may, at the period to which we allude, find more difficulties than environ the subject at present. It would be, therefore, much the most advisable to embrace the present moment, and persuade them at once to throw off more completely the garb of savage man, and appear in the habiliments, with all the privileges, of civilization.

We have only considered this subject with regard to policy—we need not say any thing of its superior humanity.

FROM THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

As the new arrangement of the British cabinet is of most interest in our foreign news, we have taken some trouble to see how much it differs from many that have preceded it since Mr. Pitt's death.

Mr. Pitt died Jan. 23, 1805, soon after the failure of the great continental coalition, and left the kingdom depressed in deepest gloom. The King offered the premiership to Lord Hawkesbury, (now Liverpool,) He shrunk from the station as too arduous, and retired to the wardenship of the Cinque Ports. The formation of a cabinet was then intrusted to Lord Grenville, and the following appointments took place:—Lord Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Erskine, Lord Chancellor; Mr. Fox, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Earl Spencer, Home Department; Mr. Windham, War and Colonies; Lord Henry Petty (now Lansdowne), Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Howick, First Lord of the Admiralty; Earl Moira, Master of the Ordnance; Earl Fitzwilliam, President of the Council; Lord Sidmouth, Privy Seal; Mr. Sheridan (in the room of Mr. Canning) Treasurer of the Navy. On Mr. Fox's death, 13th Sept. 1806, his place was taken by Lord Howick, and the Admiralty taken by Thos. Grenville. This was a thorough Whig Cabinet; and

lasted until the 25th March, 1807, when upon the reading of Lord Castlereagh's Circular Bill, Mr. Lord Castlereagh, who had been in the cabinet in the course of a short time thereafter was broken up.

The new cabinet was made up of Eldon, Lord Chancellor; Westmoreland, Privy Seal; Duke of Portland, Premier; Earl Camden, President; Lord Mulgrave, Admiralty; Lord Chatham, Master of the Ordnance; Lord Hawksbury, Home Department; Lord Castlereagh, War and Colonies; Mr. Canning, Foreign Affairs; Mr. Percival, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Dundas, Bathurst, Rose, Huskisson, and others, came into subordinate offices. This was a thorough Tory Administration, and continued until Sept. 1809, when Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh, both resigned in consequence of their quarrels, and soon after the Duke of Portland retired, the business of the two secretaries having in the mean time been discharged by Lord Liverpool (who had now succeeded to that title on the death of his father) he took the War Department. Lord Wellesley was called from Cadiz to take Mr. Canning's place as Secretary, and Mr. Percival resigned the office of Premier with the Exchequer.

The Regent retained these servants of his father until 13th Feb. 1812, when all restrictions on him being at an end, he wrote to the Duke of York, stating his satisfaction with the measures adopted by those ministers, whom, from a sense of duty to his royal father, he had retained in office, and expressing a wish that some of the persons with whom the habits of his early life had been formed, would strengthen his hands and constitute a part of his government. Lord Grey and Grenville, to whom the Duke of York communicated the letter, declined, and immediately thereupon Lord Wellesley resigned the Foreign Secretaryship, and was succeeded by Lord Castlereagh. On the 11th May, Mr. Percival was assassinated, and after several fruitless attempts to form a new Cabinet, made first by Lord Wellesley through Mr. Canning to Lord Liverpool, and afterwards by Lord Castlereagh to Lord Grey and Grenville. Lord Liverpool was made Premier 8th June, 1813, and Mr. Van Sittart (now Lord Bexley) Chancellor of the Exchequer. With some occasional shiftings, changes, and retirements from office, the character of the Cabinet continued uniform until the death of Lord Castlereagh, in July, 1822, when Mr. Canning relinquishing the Governor-Generalship of India, took his place as Secretary.

The objection to the new cabinet appears to be, at the head of it, instead of the calm, long practised, sterling good sense, the unsuspected integrity, and unshaken firmness of Lord Liverpool, so necessary on some questions, to adjust the balance in the councils, and so salutary to check the overgrowing zeal of some of his friends in the House of Commons—there will be found in the present Premier, that very zeal which Lord Liverpool most happily tempered, and that very bias, which Lord Liverpool, without losing even vulgar popularity, was always able to neutralize. The great work of reforming the criminal code which Sir Samuel Romilly began—a work quite as momentous, and as difficult as the Catholic question, was taken up by Mr. Peel, when in the ministry, as a cabinet measure; and he pledges himself that his opposition to the present cabinet shall not induce him on this great point to withhold his services. We do not apprehend there will be much difficulty in carrying on the government—since the Catholic question, and Parliamentary reform, are not now to be brought forward. The change amounts to this; some of the whigs now sit on the treasury side, who in all the leading measures of the last five years, have voted with ministers, through they sat on the other side. There is point in Mr. Tierney's remark. It is as much "his Majesty's Opposition," as it is his "Majesty's Ministers."

NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

The opposition to Mr. Canning is represented in some English papers and pamphlets as very extensive. The more liberal part of the nation is certainly in his favour—and probably the majority of the people, if their voice could be heard, would express their gratification that he has been placed at the head of the ministry. But the High Church party, the High Tory party, and a great portion of the Country gentlemen are opposed to the general policy of the new premier. They are opposed to the Catholic emancipation, to the principles of free trade, to the extent advocated by Mr. Canning

and his friend Mr. Huskisson, and to the interference of Britain with the affairs of Portugal and Spain. They are opposed, in fact, to reform in every respect, and in every degree. They do not allow that the times require a more liberal policy than was pursued fifty or a hundred years ago. They wish to go back rather than to go forward. They think all innovation injurious; and thus are preparing for a sudden and destructive revolution; while Mr. Canning and his party are friends of gradual reform, so as to meet the age, and to prevent a radical change by physical force. They would check the wishes and feelings of the people; Mr. Canning would regulate or conform to them.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

A letter from Madrid, dated January 1st, 1827, and placed in our hands by the person to whom it is addressed, gives the following agreeable intelligence of this gentleman:

"Our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving is at present, in this place. He came here for the purpose of translating some documents, relating to Columbus, but finding them not likely to pay the trouble, he has given up the intention and commenced an original work, now nearly finished; and which will be read with deep interest in the United States. This gentleman, by no means justifies the remark, of the great transition usually observed, from an author's book to his company. His manners and conversation, are at once modest and worthy of the writer of *Salmagundi* and the *Sketch Book*." *Will. Recorder.*

The count de Liller, on a tour of North and South America, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday afternoon. It is said he brings letters of introduction from general Lafayette and from our minister at Paris, and that he speaks our language well, having received a part of his education in England. He is an officer of the French army.

Mrs. Clarissa Herd died in Neville, about thirty miles from the city of Cincinnati, on the 19th of April. Her death was supposed to have been caused by fright. As she was sitting at home in the evening, a young man imprudently wrapped himself in a white sheet and came into the house. Mrs. Herd being in a delicate state of health, the fright brought on an illness from which she never recovered.

Dr. Fanning, of Caracas, has established a Nursery Garden in that city, for the purpose of collecting and cultivating the most useful and ornamental plants of that country. He is forming also a Botanical Garden, under the patronage of Bolivar.

A French botanist says, that the leaves of lettuce, the rose, hawthorn, dandelion, hop, hemp and fig will keep silk worms alive, though they will not enable it to produce silk. According to this writer, it is the resinous matter contained in mulberry leaves, which, undergoing a change in the stomach of the worm, enables it to form silk.

Mike, a Choctaw Indian, lately shot himself at Natchitoches. He had been a good and valiant warrior, but had become intemperate, and was attacked with a pulmonary disease, which rendered him unable to procure a subsistence for himself and family, and being too highminded to beg, he deliberately put a period to his existence.

Portugal.—The Act of Abdication of the Emperor Don Pedro is published in the London papers, in which he transfers the kingdom of Portugal to his dear daughter Maria de Gloria, "it being incompatible with the interests of the Empire of Brazil, and with those of the Kingdom of Portugal, that he should continue to be the King of Portugal."

Havana.—Advices from Havana, to the 11th ult. state that it was very sickly there, particularly among the shipping. The rumors of a Colombian fleet having appeared off the Island, were without foundation: two U.S. vessels of war were mistaken for Colombians.

Pin money.—Formerly a lady's private allowance was denominated *needle money*; but modern times have changed the word into *pin money*—a more appropriate term, certainly, as the needle is now generally resigned to the servant.

Bonnets were formerly used to cover and protect the head; this is obsolete, altogether antiquated and vulgar. Be sure not to put your bonnet on your head; hang it upon your comb, or somewhere—why should you hide your pretty face?

Catawba Springs,

LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber takes much pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has removed and fitted up the well known Springs, which is now open for the reception of company. As a resort for the invalid or the man of pleasure, few Watering Places afford greater inducements than these Springs: the medicinal virtues of these Waters have lately been tested by Professor Olmstead; their use highly recommended for all liver complaints—affections of the stomach, &c.

In the construction of his Buildings, the subscriber has paid great attention to the comfort and convenience of his visitors; his houses are large, his rooms neat and airy; which, together with his own unwearied attention, induce him to hope for a due degree of patronage. The following are the rates of fare, viz:

Boarding, per week	\$6 00
Less than one week, per day	1 00
Children and Servants, half price	
Stabling, a Horse per week	3 00
Less than one week, per day	50

July 2d, 1827. CHAS. JUGNOT.
N. B. Having erected large and commodious stables, and laid in an abundant supply of grain, &c. his visitors may rely upon their horses being well fed and properly attended to.

Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to this Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole or no valuable property, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of Land, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country dwelling house, corn-cris, stables, and all necessary out-houses. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands; with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity unenclosed. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, so may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable property, known as *Long's Mills*, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury. The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises. D. W. LONG
Rowan county, July 3d, 1827.

GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of Gold, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury. May 9, 1827. 62

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John C. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. C., Agents for correcting impediments of speech. The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may, at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.—Charlotte, June 27, 1827.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system. 372

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday, the 23d day of June, 1827, between Danville and Salisbury, a negro man by the name of William, 20 years of age, very black and very likely, about 6 feet high, good countenance, and very few white teeth. I bought him from the Roanoke Company. He was raised near Halifax, N. C. and will try to get back to that place. I will give the above reward, and pay all other reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver him to Thomas and Samuel Rawlins, of Danville, or put him in jail, and send information to Rawlins, of Danville, who will pay the reward in my absence.

The Roanoke Sentinel will give this three insertions, and charge the subscriber. June 25th, 1827. CHARLES A. STOKES. 472

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield district, S. Carolina, on the 4th inst. a Negro Man named DICK, 22 or 23 years old, very black complexion, rather pleasing countenance, down cast look, slow spoken, not tall but rather stout made; and it is probable he will make his way to Virginia, from whence he was brought; and he may also change his masters name, as he has done the like before. Any person who will take up said negro, and confine him in jail, and inform me by letter, directed to Mount Pleasant Post office, Fairfield district, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

June 3, 1827. JOHN KELLY. 471

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

Great Britain.—The prominent items of information furnished by late arrivals relate to the career of the new Ministry, under the Premiership of Mr. Canning. As yet we have no intelligence as to any division which can alone prove to us the precise strength of the Administration, although enough is communicated to show that it is daily adding talent and numbers to its ranks. There seems, at the same time, to be little or no abatement in the efforts of the opposition members in both Houses, to throw calumny on those who are so fortunate as to possess both the favor of the King and the people. The Marquis of Lansdown, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Abercrombie, and Sir James Mackintosh, have all joined the Ministry. Three out of four are great acquisitions on account of their talents and influence, and the other (Mr. Abercrombie) is at least, a very able and industrious member. In every view, we think the prospect of the permanence of the new Administration becomes brighter daily. Mr. Peel seems to have detached himself from the opposition party, in order to apply himself with greater effect to the reformation of the mode in which justice is administered. The financial situation of Great Britain seems to us to be very dark. The public debt is estimated at 897 millions sterling, a sum not very little short of two centuries of our annual expenditure. It is said that the minister will require four million to make up recent deficiencies in the revenue, but that the bank will readily advance this sum, as the condition of the country is increasingly prosperous.

France.—The only information of interest from this country is the disgrace of M. Hyde de Neuville, formerly minister from France to the United States, who has been erased from the list of Ambassadors not actually employed, in consequence, as is supposed, of the part he took in the late discussions in the Chamber of Deputies, upon the subject of the Madrid and Lisbon embassies. The circumstance had excited some feeling. The Quotidienne says it has excited "a painful feeling amongst all royalists whom ministerial engagements and the illusions of power have not changed." The people are reminded of the former sacrifices of this "old servant of the monarchy," who was proscribed, with the confiscation of all his property, in the reign of Buonaparte. As nothing more is said on the subject of the disbanding of the National Guards, it is to be presumed the excitement which was at first caused by this high-handed measure had died away.

Spain.—The King of Spain has died at a good old age, 76. As Duke, Elector, and King, he has governed longer than any other potentate of modern times. He was called to the government in 1763, when he was only twelve years of age, being under guardianship for the first five years. His uncle, Prince Xavier, of Saxony and Poland, was his guardian until he reached the age of seventeen, when he was made Elector, and was of age to govern alone. He was made a king in 1808. His has been an eventful reign; and, considering all the evil times he has had to pass through, he has managed, on the whole, very judiciously. This old ruler has, during most of his existence lived in jeopardy. Catherine of Russia was not far from him; Frederick disciplined his army almost within his sight, and Bonaparte had him in his power. These three great wonders of their times, were within his reign, and he survived them all. His successor is said to be seventy-two years old. His reign must, according to the course of nature, be a short one. A crown can give but little pleasure at that age.

Brazil.—The Emperor of Brazil is in a very unsettled state. The Government wants energy. The war continues with decision and enterprise.

Greece.—The arrival of Lord Cochrane, and the energy which has marked his first movements, appear to have infused new vigor and new hope into Greece. His first act was to issue a proclamation pointing out the necessity of putting an end to the feuds which have hitherto separated the chieftains, and of uniting in order to effect the liberation of their common country. He then demanded to be made the chief admiral of the fleet, to comply with which requisition, there was at first some disinclination on the part of the Hydriots; but as his Lordship determined to withdraw unless his condition was complied with, he was unanimously appointed to that high station. He compelled the chiefs, by the same threat of withdrawing his services, to end their disputes, and prevailed on the two governments to unite, and meet at Peros. Subsequently, he has equipped a squadron, composed of his two vessels, the American built frigate Hellas, the Perseverance steamboat, and four choice Hydriot vessels, and has proceeded on a secret expedition. The Porte is said to be much alarmed at the movements of Lord Cochrane, and has ordered his fleet to put to sea immediately, under the command of a certain Soleiman, of Alexandria, who is resolved to measure his strength with the English Admiral.

All accounts from Greece, although

somewhat contradictory, go to show that they are still resolute, still divided, still agitated by hopes and fears, but still bearing a determination that every city, village and hamlet, shall be as desolate as Scio, before they will yield to the tender mercies of Ottoman clemency.

HEARTY CLAY IN PITTSBURGH.

Mr. WHITE: I wish you would give us Mr. Clay's speech at the dinner with which he was lately complimented in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Yours is the only paper I take; and of course I see nothing in regard to the political movements in the Union, except what comes through your columns. Pittsburgh is a great manufacturing town, and therein lies the secret of Mr. Clay's being made so much of there, for he is looked up to as the great champion of manufactures. But I cannot believe that the enthusiasm of the manufacturers at Pittsburgh, is any indication of the sentiments of the numerous population of the great state of Pennsylvania.

The Alexandria Phenix Gazette, of the 29th ult. contains Mr. Clay's speech above alluded to, with the following notice of the dinner.

The Pittsburgh papers furnish a full detail of the proceedings at the public dinner given on the 20th ult. to the distinguished Statesman and Patriot Henry Clay, Gen. William Marks acted as President, and John Darragh, James Riddle, M. Allen, M. Stackhouse, and William McCandless, Esquires, as Vice Presidents. The official account states that the number of persons at the dinner was much larger than ever assembled on a similar occasion in that City, being, as nearly as could be ascertained, six hundred and fifty; and it is a subject of great satisfaction, made in a company on large scale, most harmony and unanimity prevailed. On Mr. Clay's entering the dining room, the company rose and saluted him with three hearty cheers; and after they had dined, the toasts, were all drunk with enthusiastic applause. The eleventh was as follows:

Our Distinguished Guest.—Let us not like the ungrateful butler of Pharaoh, "forget Joseph;" but remember him who cheered us in the midst of gloom, and foretold, with prophetic spirit, our deliverance and prosperity.

This sentiment was received with unbounded approbation, and Mr. Clay rose, to proffer his thanks to the company. His speech was interrupted with repeated plaudits; and, on resuming his seat, the company expressed their satisfaction by nine cheers. Mr. Clay said,

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: I thank you for the very cordial reception with which I have been honored, during my visit to this city. I thank you for the present unsung proof of your confidence and esteem. I thank you for the sentiment which has been just drunk. The approbation of our fellow citizens is always gratifying. There are times and places and circumstances which give an uncommon interest to the manifestations of their friendly feelings.

In foreseeing, as many years ago I thought I did, the success which would crown the exertions of the People of the United States, by the application of a portion of their industry to the arts, I was gifted with no spirit of prophecy. I only studied the character and the resources of our countrymen and country. Of their enterprise, ingenuity, and perseverance, no doubt could be entertained. We produced all the essential raw materials; and we had the command of boundless power natural and artificial. With these elements, physical and moral, why should we fail? Nor was the strength of my conviction abated by the discouraging predictions of the timid and the interested. These have not been wanting in every stage of our national progress; and failure of our arms, in both our wars, as well as of our arts, had been confidently foretold. Our march has nevertheless been onward, successful, and triumphant, and glorious.

If the friends of American industry had presented a system for its protection, based upon doubtful theory and visionary speculation—if they had offered to the consideration of their countrymen, a scheme which experience in other nations had demonstrated to be impracticable and injurious—all the opposition which they encountered would have been patriotic and justifiable. But they came forward with no doubtful project. They were sustained by the experience of all countries, and especially of that from which we sprang. And now the very great success which has attended those branches of our manufactures which were adequately protected, enables us to add that of our own as a testimony to the wisdom of self defence and protection.

Notwithstanding the new markets which have been created, the wants which have been supplied, and the animation which has been given to labor, the foes of the American System continue their opposition with a perseverance worthy of a better cause. Availing themselves of the irritations and divisions incident to a late contested election, and enlisting under the banners of a distinguished name, they have taken fresh courage, and assail the further progress of our manufactures with renovated vigor. Prior to that event, they had contented themselves with controverting the policy of encouragements;

and no Statesman in Congress had been bold enough seriously to question the right of Congress to afford it. But now the Legislature of a distinguished State, after long deliberation, and mature consideration, has solemnly resolved that Congress does not possess the power to contradict foreign legislation by laws of self-protection. From the very commencement of the Government, and throughout all the stages of its existence, in peace and in war, the power has been asserted and exercised. It is delegated by more than one clause in the Constitution. Under the authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, we have seen the power exercised to suspend, for long and indefinite periods, commercial intercourse with all nations, and especially with Great Britain and France. The power to regulate our foreign commerce is plenary, clear, and explicit; and, if the clause which conveys it is not adapted to the purpose, human language is incompetent to supply the appropriate terms. Under another clause, also full and explicit, the power is granted to lay imposts, without limitation as to amount, and has been exercised to an extent far beyond the wishes of the friends of the American system to apply to it.

I hope the vigor of this new attack upon the system will be met by corresponding vigor in its defence. Let us treat our antagonists with the greatest respect, and be tender even of their prejudices. But, faithful to measures, let us firmly meet concert and co-operation on the other side; by concert and co-operation on ours. Let us oppose mind to mind, and exertion to exertion; and, if we must believe us to be wrong, let us be destroyed, let there be no occasion for reproaching ourselves. If our opponents can make themselves the majority, however much we may deplore the issue of the struggle, we will bow with submission and deference to the will of the majority. If, as I hope, our system is preserved and improved, I will now hazard the prediction, that, in less than twenty years, the value of our exported manufactures will exceed in amount that of all the exports of raw produce from our country.

To me it has been a source of the greatest satisfaction, that I have ever been an humble co-operator with the representation from Pennsylvania in supporting the good cause. I only seconded the efficient and able exertions of her distinguished sons, some of whom represented this city. Indeed, throughout a public service in the National Councils, which commenced more than twenty years ago, it has been my happiness never to differ with that state on any measure of national policy. I will not make any exception of the Missouri Question, because I agreed with her in the abstract on the subject of slavery, and in all practical and constitutional means of ridding the country of its evils, and she ultimately hailed the amicable settlement of that threatening question with patriotic joy.

I have differed only once with Pennsylvania, and that was a difference in relation to men, not measures. It was not among the most inconsiderable reasons which induced me on that occasion to make the selection which I did, that I thought the measures which Pennsylvania approved would be safer under the administration of our present Chief Magistrate. I knew his opinions, and I have not been disappointed. I did not certainly know the opinions of his great rival. I had my fears, and succeeding events have not been of a nature to quiet them.

I have differed from you only about men. We did not disagree about the business of the national family. You wanted one Foreman; I thought, under the guidance of another, our work would be better planned and executed, our accounts better kept and settled, and all parts of the concern would enjoy higher prosperity.

We differed only about men. You wished to commit the national ship to a gallant commander. I thought that was not his element, and I preferred another, who possessed, I believe, more skill and experience; and under whose command I thought the ship, and the crew, and the cargo, would be safer and happier.

You were actuated by one of the noblest of virtues. I too acknowledge its sway. But whilst military merit is no disqualification, but when accompanied by other requisite attainments, may be a reason for civil promotion, standing, as it appeared to me, alone, I did not think we could prudently entrust the Chief magistracy of this great country to the distinguished object of your choice. I felt with you the obligations of national gratitude. But I thought they should be fulfilled in other forms. Let the public gratitude manifest itself in just and adequate rewards drawn from the public treasure. Let inspired poets sing the praises of our military and naval commanders. Let the chisel and the pencil preserve their faithful images for the gratification of the present and future generations. Let the impartial historian faithfully record their deeds of glory and renown, for the admiration and the imitation of posterity. I say, too, in the language of a departed sage, "honor to those who fill the mea-

sure of their country's honor." But it should be appropriate, considerate honor—such as become its object, and such as freemen, jealous, cautious, and enlightened freemen, ought to bestow. If my suffrage is asked for the highest civil office of my country, the candidate, however illustrious and successful he may be, must present some other title than laurels, however gloriously gathered on the blood-stained field.

These are my principles, which governed me on the memorable occasion to which I have referred. I quarrel with no man for holding opposite principles. I ask only the humble privilege of acting upon my own. And that privilege I will exercise during life, in spite of all the detraction, calumny, and intimidation by which I have been, or may be assailed. Throughout a life, which is not now short, I have had the greatest confidence in the candor, the intelligence, and the justice of the public. I do not speak of confidence in the abused sense of the affected demagogue, but of that confidence which lies at the bottom of all our institutions, which supposes a competency in the people to self government, without which liberty is a mockery, and our system a splendid illusion.

I have yet another cherished resource, of which he only can deprive me who gave it: It is the consciousness of the rectitude with which I know I have faithfully served my country.

I will not longer detain you. I ask permission to offer a sentiment:

The City of Pittsburgh: The abundance, variety, and excellence of its fabrics attest the wisdom of the policy which fosters them.

From the Greenburg (Pennsylvania) Gazette.

A gentleman from Pittsburgh informed us, that during Mr. Clay's stay in that place, a mob surrounded the tavern where he lodged, who would not permit him to leave the house. He further informed us, that Mr. C.'s effigy was burnt in the suburbs and "high places" of the city. We hope this is not so, for the honour of the city and society.

SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The next annual meeting of the Salisbury Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 1st Monday in August, (it being the 6th day of the month.) The members are all desired to attend, as a new President is to be elected, in room of the Rev. J. O. Freeman, removed to Raleigh; and all the officers are to be either re-elected, or others elected in their places. And other important business to be transacted.

THOS. L. COWAN, Recor. Sec'y.

July 5th, 1827.

Deaf and Dumb.—At the May term of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace held for Onondaga county, New York, the case of Geo. D. Hawkins, a deaf and dumb boy, excited much sympathy. He was indicted for stealing a horse and sleigh from a shed in this village last winter. The indictment was shown to him, which he read without difficulty, and immediately pleaded guilty, wished to be pardoned, promising never to steal, or get drunk any more. He was sentenced to the state prison 3 years. The sentence was written by the Court, and shown him, on reading which he was greatly agitated, intimating by signs that he would prefer having his arms cut off, or even being hung.

We understand that the appointment of the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, as judge of the Superior Court of Georgia, was without his knowledge, and that he will not accept the office. It was conjectured that Mr. Senator Cobb, might receive the appointment; in which case Mr. Crawford would, probably, be appointed to fill his place in the Senate of the United States.

Charleston Courier.

Prodigious Cucumber.—Mr. Winter, of Suffolk, Massachusetts, has a cucumber growing in his garden, which measures four feet eight inches long; it has grown four inches in length since Sunday evening last, and from its appearance is likely to grow to the uncommon length of six feet.

A London paper mentions the providential escape of a house maid who fell asleep without blowing out her candle. The bed caught fire; the bed clothes were reduced to ashes; the candlestick, red hot and melting; her thumb completely black, and yet she escaped unhurt.

[Now we suspect the secret of this marvellous account, is, that the maid was not in her bed when it was burnt.

ED. CARO.]

Caterpillars.—A correspondent of the Newburyport Herald states, that he has completely destroyed the caterpillars on the trees in his garden by simply laying a rag dipped in linseed or sperm oil, on the end of a pole, and rubbing the nests with it.

The Cheraw Spectator.—This establishment has changed proprietors—it has passed from the hands of Mr. Mason R. Lyon to an association of gentlemen of that town. Mr. C. F. Daniels will, as heretofore, have charge of the editorial department.

Bank Stock, at Auction.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Lincoln, on the 17th day of July, inst. (it being Tuesday of Lincoln County Court) precisely at half past 1 o'clock,

23 Shares Bank Stock,

Belonging to the estate of the late Henry Conner, Esq., sold for the purpose of being divided among the heirs. It will be divided into lots, to suit purchasers. Terms of payment, to be known on the day of sale.

DAN'L M. FORNEY, Sur'g. Jdy'r.

July 2d, 1827.

NEW MEDICAL & DRUG STORE.

E. WILLEY & Co.

ARE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of **MEDICINE, DRUGS,** &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the Practice of Physic, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the Apothecary Business, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase. Country Physicians, Merchants, & other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application.

Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber having lately taken possession of that convenient and elegant building in the Town of Concord, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Williams, begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate Travellers on the most reasonable terms. His table will be furnished with the best market afford; his bar with the best liquors, his Stable attended by attentive and careful hostlers; and no mention on his part shall be wanting to render the stay of those who may call upon him comfortable and pleasant.

CALEB P. ALEXANDER.

Concord, June 4, 1827.

For Sale, or Rent.

MY **House and Lot** in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years; there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.

January 8, 1826.

For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my **HOUSE and LOT** in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-buildings. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.

JACOB ALBRIGHT.

April 19th, 1827.

NAVALS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulwider, proprietor of the **Liberty Mail Manufactory**, offers to the public **NAVALS** of all sizes and descriptions, by the kg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, Agent.

Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827.

N. B. Old Copper Sills, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber.

E. CRESS.

GOLD AND SILVER Patent Lever Watches, JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of **Military Goods**. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to **Repair Watches, &c.** All orders shall meet with prompt attention.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a **Book Binding** in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of **Binding**.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited by their obedient servant, J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827.

The Latest FASHIONS.

RIBELIN & WATTS,

HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the very latest **Spring Fashions** in vogue there and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn;—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to execute all descriptions of plain work, at short notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give such satisfaction as to insure a continuance of patronage.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827.

Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition caponas, for sale at this office.

Salisbury:

JULY 17, 1827.

We are authorized to announce Thomas Hampton, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, from the county of Davidson.

"A Farmer" shall appear in our next, or succeeding paper.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
Of the late Doctor CHARLES HARRIS, of Cabarrus County.

When a man of pre-eminent worth, and one who has filled an inconsiderable space in the public eye, falls beneath that stroke which levels all distinctions, it is but sheer justice to his memory that some faint memorial of his life should be recorded. Those who knew the late Dr. Harris, can best appreciate his merit. Though distinguished for talents, usefulness and philanthropy, a narrative of his life lies within a narrow compass. To his renown as a physician and a surgeon, may be superadded, that he was a Soldier of the Revolution. He was born in the county of Mecklenburg, (now Cabarrus) about the year 1763, and acquired the rudiments of his education at Poplar Tent and Charlotte. The invasion of the Southern States drawing after it all the calamities of a civil convulsion, dissolved the latter institution, of which Dr. Harris was then a member, - an institution which ought to be held in remembrance, for having nourished such men as Polk, Davis, Harris, and others, who distinguished themselves in arms, or in their respective professions. Though the subject of this notice had not then reached maturity, he espoused, with that zeal so honorable to the youth of that day, the cause of freedom, and joined the standard of Col. (afterwards General) Davie as a volunteer, under whom he served with reputation for some length of time. At the expiration of his military services, he again resumed his literary pursuits at Ohio, in the county of Fredell, then the most conspicuous literary institution in Western Carolina. Here he acquired a competent knowledge of the languages, and other branches of science, and in a short time embraced the study of medicine, under Dr. Isaac Alexander, of Camden, S. C. With him he prosecuted the study with unwearied industry, for about two years, and was then removed to Philadelphia, where he completed his medical education.

On his return to North-Carolina, he settled in Salisbury; where he practised with success, for many years; and then removed to Fawn, his seat in Cabarrus, where he lived the balance of his life.

Like other men, he too was visited with imperfections, but his transcendent good qualities greatly preponderated. Devoted to his profession, to which, by nature, he seems to have been dedicated, he rose to unrivalled distinction as a Physician and a Surgeon. The goodness of his heart was proverbial; and it may with truth be said that all men spoke well of him. To the last days of his life, though enfeebled with age and disease, he maintained an undiminished ascendancy among his brethren, and public confidence abided with him under all circumstances. His reputation was extensively known, and his services demanded from remote parts of the state, and the neighboring state of South-Carolina. Few professional men ever made greater sacrifices, or made them more cheerfully, to relieve those to whom Providence had assigned the humble road of poverty and want. Let his example be cherished, for in this, as in many other acts of his life, he displayed, without ostentation, the character of a Christian. He possessed a cheerful disposition, and his manners were mild and affable. To his last breath, he maintained his equanimity; and met, with fortitude, that fate which consigned his body to the clods of the valley. His spirit, we humbly hope, now rests in the bosom of his Father and his God.

[COMMUNICATED.]

FOURTH OF JULY, IN STATESVILLE.

The day was celebrated with much good feeling, by all parties, and in a manner highly creditable to the citizens of the village and its vicinity. At 12 o'clock, the Agricultural Society met, and transacted its business. Several fine animals were exhibited; and the Ladies were not backward in producing many specimens of their handy-work.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by James Campbell, Esq.; and at 2 o'clock, the company moved in procession from the court-house to Mrs. Work's tavern, where about 50 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, provided in Mrs. Work's best style. Gen. G. L. Davidson presided, assisted by Col. Thos. A. Allison, and Maj. M. L. Hill, as Vice Presidents.

The following regular and volunteer toasts were drank on the occasion.

1. The day we celebrate; May each revolving year impress more forcibly on our minds the inestimable moral truths that gave it birth.
2. The government of the United States; Wisdom to the legislature, justice to the judiciary, and moderation to the executive.
3. Washington, Adams, and Jefferson; The mighty dead: "The sun of glory shines but on the Tomb."
4. The President of the United States; Like his predecessors, the chief of a great nation, but not of a party.
5. The Army and Navy; In war, the central point of defence; in peace, the repository of science.
6. The surviving Soldiers of the Revolution; They achieved a nation's liberty, they merit a nation's gratitude.
7. The venerable Carroll of Carrollton; May his evening sun be as peaceful as its meridian was brilliant.

8. Lafayette; The friend of Washington, and benefactor of man; let him testify whether republics are ungrateful.

9. The Hero of New-Orleans; His valor and intrepidity have won him laurels, with which the people delight to crown him.

10. James Monroe; The prosperity and harmony of his Administration, will long be remembered by the American people.

11. The State of North-Carolina; Excelled by none of her sisters in virtue, patriotism and talent; may she at length arise, and call into action her numerous sources of wealth and power.

12. Popular elections; May there be more liberality and disinterestedness, and less intrigue in their management; and may every election be a fair expression of public opinion.

13. The fair sex; Auld nature rears the lovely dears Her noblest work she classed, O; Her 'prentis hand' she tried on man, And then she made the ladies, O."

VOLUNTEERS.

By Gen. Davidson: The wing of liberty; May it never lose a feather.

By Saml. King, Esq.: Agricultural Societies; May they be the patrons of this important pursuit in the United States, and continue to foster and cherish that important interest which is the source of wealth and commerce.

By Col. T. A. Allison: The people of the United States; They seldom err, when left to their own judgment.

By Mr. Cyrus Simmons: De Witt Clinton, Governor of N. York; The able statesman, worthy the highest office in the gift of the nation.

By Doct. A. Franklin, Jno: Quincy Adams; May his worth be found in his successor.

By W. McGimsey: Female virtue; The human engine of a polished nation.

By W. Foster: Our next President; May he pursue the policy of Washington.

By R. Allison, Esq.: The farmers of the United States; The back-bone of the country.

By W. F. Cowan: The Hon. Nathl. Macon, our venerable Senator; His patriotism, his wisdom in council, and his stern integrity, have won him laurels with which all parties delight to crown him; the welfare of his country is his soul's delight.

By Joseph Porter: May the bulwarks of the nation never be beat down with ram's horns.

By James Campbell, Esq.: The principles of Seventy-Six; "We pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our saved honor," to transmit to posterity, unimpaired, the boon we received from our ancestors.

By J. M. Morrison, Esq.: The memory of Gen. Davidson, Capt. Falls, and those other heroes and patriots who fell in achieving the liberties we now enjoy.

By Maj. Hill: The Agricultural Society of Fredell county; May their horses eclipse Henry and Eclipsa; their cattle eclipse the Greenland ox; their flocks eclipse the flocks of Jacob; their sons eclipse the sons of Jesse; and their wives and daughters eclipse all other eclipses.

After Gen. Davidson had retired -

By James Sloan: Our worthy President of the day; May the cherubim meet him in council with the same cordiality and harmony that we hail him on this occasion; and may his services in that mission be long remembered.

The company then retired in good order and harmony, leaving nothing to regret, but much to remember with pleasure and profit.

MOCKSVILLE, 4th of JULY.

Agreeably to previous notice, the citizens of Mocksville assembled at 2 o'clock, P. M. The ceremonies of the day were introduced by a fervent, patriotic and liberal prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Hall. After which, Mr. Giles W. Pearson gave a succinct development of the causes which led to the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence; this exposition was clear, lucid and brief. He then read the Declaration of Independence, in an emphatic and simple style; - the previous exposure having added energy to the reading of that inimitable document. An Oration was then delivered by Dr. P. Henderson. The patriotism and ability of the citizens of this confederation were demonstrated by the orator, in a train of irrefragable argument.

I cannot help thinking, Mr. Editor, but that this mode of celebrating our Sabbath day of Liberty, tends in a high degree, to perpetuate that national spirit among our people, which is so necessary to insure a continuance of the liberties we so happily enjoy.

SPECTATOR.

In Charlotte, the day was celebrated in a very patriotic manner; but the last Journal of that place has "crowded out" the proceedings, to make room for a column of the stalest, most pointless squabbling, that we have ever known to be shed from the quill of the editor of that print.

Gen. JACKSON and Mr. CLAY.

The Washington Telegraph, of the 3d inst. contains a letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Carter Beverley, confirming the statement made in a letter written by the latter gentleman to a friend in Fayetteville, (published in the Observer of that place, and republished in our paper, a few weeks since) that the friends of Mr. Clay, pending the late Presidential election, offered to make Gen. Jackson President of the United States in one hour, provided he would promise not to make Mr. Adams his Secretary of State. This letter from General Jackson we will publish in our next, not having room in this week's paper. By treacherous means, a Mr. Noah Zane, of Wheeling, Va. obtained a copy of the letter, for Mr. Clay's use; so that we shall now probably soon see whether he will deny publicly the declaration of Gen. Jackson.

It is generally known, that Gen. Jackson, some twenty or thirty years since, killed a Mr. Dickerson in a duel. The circumstance has been misrepresented and distorted by the enemies of the former, till it has been made to appear, as evincing, on his part, a most savage thirst for blood. It was said that, Dickerson having thrown away his fire, and Jackson reserving his, the latter walked up to his antagonist, and, tauntingly telling him to beg for his life, which being refused, he deliberately blew his brains out. Now it turns out that the real circumstances of the affair are briefly these: -

That Dickerson was a famous duellist, and had killed his four or five men in single combat; on one occasion, he had made a bet that he would publicly murder Gen. Jackson with impunity; - and that if he did fight him, he would kill him the first fire; and had the brutality to make a large bet on it. The consequence was, an insult was given, a challenge sent, and Dickerson was killed; - but he did not throw away his fire, as has been said. Under these circumstances, what course, other than the one pursued by Jackson, was left for the choice of a high-minded and chivalric man?

FROM THE YONKONIA (ALABAMA) PATRIOT.

We some time since, published in our paper an account of a remarkable cabbage, growing in the garden of Mr. Geo. H. Miller of this place, which had attained the astonishing height of nine feet. - The Editor of the "Western Carolinian," printed at Salisbury, North Carolina, in noticing this wonderful plant, proposes to us a query, whether we can inform the public if Jack the Giant Killer's beans won't flourish in this part of Alabama? In answer to this query, we refrain from all compliment upon the beautiful, classical allusion which it contains to the renowned story of Jack the Giant Killer, and proceed simply to reply to the witty Editor, by stating it as the deliberate opinion of the owner of this giant cabbage, that Jack the Giant-Killer's beans could be reared to great perfection in his garden; and if the Western Carolinian Editor will be so polite as to send on a few of Jack the Giant Killer's beans, of which it is not doubted he has a considerable supply, he will gladly try the experiment, and will faithfully report the result, as subject of future witicism.

"We beg leave gravely to inform this incredulous Editor, that upon the arrival of his paper in our town, sundry respectable gentlemen assembled around the root of this cabbage, and found it, at this time, by fair measurement, to be actually nine feet nine inches high!"

[We regret, exceedingly, our inability to comply with the courteous request of the Patriot, made in the article above quoted, to furnish him with seed from which to cultivate Jack the Giant Killer's Beans; but they don't grow in North-Carolina; - neither will our soil produce cabbages nine feet high! We would recommend to this Editor, (who seems to manifest a very laudable zeal in bringing horticultural productions to the greatest perfection of which they are susceptible) to make diligent inquiry in Alabama for some of the beans in question; for we think they must be indigenous to that soil which produces such "giant" vegetables as the one around the "root" of which the editor above informs us "sundry respectable gentlemen" assembled, to take the altitude thereof.]

John McLean, Esq. now Post Master General, is nominated, in a Cincinnati (Ohio) paper, for Vice President of the United States. The Richmond Whig starts at this; - intimates that Mr. McLean is a devoted Calhounite, or Jacksonite; and in proof of which, says, that if he differs from Mr. Calhoun politically, it is the first time he ever differed from him. The Whig, therefore, hopes the "Administration party" will not support Mr. McLean, but that "Mr. Clay will be selected as the candidate for the Vice Presidency." For some time past, divers hints have been thrown out, that Mr. Clay would be put up for Vice President in opposition to Mr. Calhoun; there can now be little doubt but that he will be the "administration" candidate; - for the Whig ought to know.

Our readers have already been informed, that the commissioners appointed by the U. S. and the state of Georgia, to ascertain and settle the boundary line between Georgia and Florida, differed so materially in their calculations, that they broke off their joint labors and went home, some weeks since. The cause of the misunderstanding between the commissioners, is now understood to be this: - That according to the calculation of the U. S. commissioner, the true Florida line is likely to take off a narrow strip of the territory claimed to be within the limits of Georgia. This did not at all suit Gov. Troup, who is so sensitive on all subjects respecting territory; - who (says the Southern Advocate) goes strictly upon the old maxim, to "keep what you've got, and get what you can."

The Season. - The Elizabeth City (N. C.) Star of the 30th ult. says:

"We are sorry to learn that there will be almost an entire failure of the cotton crops, in this and the adjoining counties, owing to the uncommon cool weather. Indian corn has also suffered severely from the same cause, and late heavy rains."

Indian corn is suffering severely, and cotton, and other kinds of vegetation, considerably, by the parching drought we have experienced for five or six weeks past; but the weather is warm enough, for any use; - the mercury in the thermometer rising, almost every day, to 90.

The late 4th of July was celebrated at Salem, New-York, by Religious services; - the Rev. Mr. Tomb delivered a discourse on the occasion; - rather an inappropriate name, by the by, for so joyful an occasion.

Robbing the Mail. - Dr. Martin H. W. Mahon, postmaster at Waynesboro', Tenn. was tried before the U. S. Circuit Court for Tennessee, held at Nashville during the last week of June, ultimo, on a charge of breaking open a letter which came to his office, and taking therefrom sundry lottery tickets, one of which drew a prize of a \$1000. After a lengthy trial, he was found guilty: the punishment is fine and imprisonment.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

We had the pleasure, during last week, (says the Fayetteville Observer of the 5th inst.) of witnessing the Annual Commencement of this Institution, at Chapel Hill; on which occasion thirty-two young gentlemen finished their collegiate course, and received the honors of the Institution. This occasion was rendered particularly interesting by the Address of Judge Murphy, delivered on the day preceding the Commencement, at the request of the Dialectic Society, and in pursuance of a concurrent resolution of that and the Philanthropic Society. The known talents of the gentleman chosen, had led the public to anticipate a rich intellectual treat; and consequently an unusually numerous company, including much of beauty and fashion, were drawn together by the occasion. Public expectation, high as it had been raised, was not disappointed; and the intense interest with which the orator was listened to, evidenced the admiration which was afterwards universally expressed. We have the pleasure to state, that the Judge has furnished a copy, which shall be laid before the public as speedily as possible.

On Thursday, the 28th, the exercises of the commencement took place.

- FORENOON.
1. Prayer by the President.
 2. A Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Richard H. Lewis, Edcombe.
 3. An Oration on Modern Literature, by Thompson Eyrd, Caswell.
 4. A Forensic Disputation. The merits of Lord Byron, between Warren Winslow, Fayetteville, and John R. Williamson, Lincoln.
 5. An Oration on Political Economy, by Alfred O. P. Nicholson, Columbia, Tennessee.
 6. An Oration in French; Charles XII. of Sweden, by Lorenzo Lea, Leasburg.
 7. A Forensic Disputation. It is to be regretted that our countrymen have as yet been so little devoted to authorship; by C. W. H. Alexander, Mecklenburg, and George Miller, Duplin.

- AFTERNOON.
8. An Oration in Greek. The death of Socrates, by Thomas P. Hall, Iredell.
 9. An Intermediate Oration. On Poetry, by Jesse H. Lindsay, Greensborough.
 10. An Intermediate Oration. The Catholics of Ireland, by Alexander Macky, Augusta, Geo.
 11. An oration on Geology, by Edwin A. Keable, Rutherford, Tenn.
 12. A Forensic Disputation. "Is it probable that improvements in Political Economy, will ever put an end to national wars?" between Robert G. Allison, Iredell, and William D. Crawford, Rowan.
 13. The Valedictory Oration, by Charles B. Shepard, Newbern.
 14. The President's Address to the Graduates.
 15. Degrees conferred.
 16. Report of the Examination.
 17. Prayer by the President.
- It would not be proper to particularize any of these orations. They were all respectable, and several of them gave evidence of talents of a superior order.

The following is a list of the Members of the Senior Class, who received the degree of Bachelors of Arts, viz:

Charles W. H. Alexander, of Mecklenburg County; Robert G. Allison, Iredell; James W. Armstrong, Orange; Absalom K. Barr, Rowan; Thomas W. Belt; Thompson Eyrd, Caswell; William D. Crawford, Rowan; John Fairly, Richmond; Thomas P. Hall, Iredell; Lawson F. Henderson, Lincoln; John W. Heske, Fayetteville; George R. Jordan, Bertie; Edwin A. Keable, Rutherford, Tennessee; Lorenzo Lea, Leasburg; Richard H. Lewis, Edcombe; Jesse H. Lindsay, Greensborough; Alexander Macky, Augusta, Georgia; George Miller, Duplin; Alfred O. P. Nicholson, Columbia, Tennessee; Thomas M. C. Prince, Pitt; Robert A. T. Ridley, Oxford; Reuben T. Sanders, Johnston; Charles B. Shepard, Newbern; Lewis G. Slaughter, Harrisburg, Kentucky; James Y. Thompson, Caswell; Lewis Thompson, Bertie; Whitmel P. Tunstall, Pittsylvania, Virginia; John R. Williamson, Lincoln; John Winslow, Fayetteville; Warren Winslow, Fayetteville; William H. Goodman, Pittsylvania, Virginia; Henry Yarborough, Hillsborough.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen, Alumni of this University, viz:

William A. Graham, Robert P. Williamson, Peter Pidot, Edward D. Sims, Spencer O'Brien, Bromfield Ridley, Philip Thomas, John M. Morehead, John W. Norwood, Benjamin Sumner, Benjamin E. Alston, John Taylor, David Sanders.

IREDELL COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Rev. Doctor Robinson is expected to preach the Anniversary Sermon of this Society, at Fourth Creek Meeting-House, on the first Monday in August next. The members of the Society are desired punctually to attend. We invite all the friends of the cause of the Bible and of the Religion it inculcates, to meet us on this occasion; and even those who care for none of these things, will, we hope, find it both pleasant and profitable to meet with us, and carefully to examine for themselves our method of conducting the business, in which we expect on that day to be engaged.

JAS. CAMPBELL, Recording Sec'y.
July 24, 1827.

Married.
In this county, by Philo White, on the 12th inst. Mr. Adam C. Winters to Miss Elizabeth B. Kincaid, daughter of Mr. Joseph Kincaid.
In this county, by J. W. Walton, Esq. on the 14th ult. Mr. James Painger to Miss Ann Parker.
In Haywood county, on the 22d ult. Dr. Robt. Bedford, to Miss Nancy M. J. P. Turner, formerly of the late Simon Turner, Esq. formerly of the vicinity of Raleigh.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business, under the firm of **HAGUE & HAMPTON**, take this method of respectfully informing the citizens of Cabarrus county, and the adjacent country, that they have commenced business in the shop heretofore occupied by Mr. Hague, opposite Mr. Alexander's House of Entertainment, in the town of Concord; where they are prepared to execute all descriptions of work in their line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most fashionable styles of workmanship. Having made arrangements for receiving quarterly, from Philadelphia, the latest fashions in vogue there, they will be enabled to suit any gentlemen with the newest fashioned dress garments, made up after the Patent Protractor system of tailoring. Their prices for work, will be as follows:

Fine Cloth Coats, . . . \$5 to 6
Homespun cloth Coats, . . . 3
Pantaloons, . . . 1 25
Waistcoats, . . . 1 25 to 1 50
The public are invited to try our shop; we only ask a fair trial; if we then fail of satisfying, we are content not to be patronized.

THOMAS A. HAGUE,
WADE HAMPTON.

Concord, July 10, 1827.

A Swindler! A Swindler!!

RAN away from Salisbury, on the night of the 9th inst. a fellow who said his name was French; (but would not tell his first name, and from that it is suspected French is not his right name) he is a house painter by trade, and a consummate hypocrite and plausible swindler by practice. He boasted with me, and by hypocritical and villainous pretences, induced me to board him without security; and then, regardless of common honesty, left me and the rest of his creditors in the lurch. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather stout built, dark hair, dark eyes, dark complexion, with a countenance indicative of a disposition to "touch and take;" has lost his upper front teeth, talks precipitately, with some little impediment in his articulation. He has made several states in the Union the theatre of his dexterities; and if report be true, his hand has visited many secret places. He says he was raised in Boston, and has worked in Augusta, Geo. Yorkville, S. C. Statesville, N. C. &c.; says he has been a merchant in Augusta, and tells many tales of chilling perils and hair-breadth escapes, the results of his valorous arm. This fellow is a would-be bean, and cuts a figure ridiculous enough indeed. All honest men are warned against having any thing to do with him. Any information of his place of residence, directed to the subscriber at Salisbury, N. C. will be gratefully received.

JOHN KINDER.
373

N. B. It is believed two young men of this place went off with said French, (or whatever his name may be) one a shoe-maker, the other a piece of a coach-maker by trade. And the public are cautioned against any denial they may make of the facts above stated. J. K.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, in September last, a bound apprentice to the Tailoring Business, by the name of Edward Brotherton. All persons are forbidden to harbor, trust, or employ him.
WILKESBORO', 1826. FRANCIS MOREAU.
373

The Celebrated American JACK DON PIZARRO.

WILL stand the next Fall Season, at my stable, six miles east of Concord, on Adam's Creek - terms reduced to suit the times, will be made on application to the subscriber.

GEORGE MILLER.
July 13, 1827. 373

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, N. C. on the first day of July, 1827.

Augustine M. Allen	James Mayhugh
Pankston Avoit	John Mathison
Gren Badger	Sec'y. Mount Moriah Lodge
Christopher Barringer	Lodge
Moses Cammins	Littlebury Murphey
William Cummins	John Maxwell 2
John Campbell	Joseph McLain
Patrick Clark	John Nesbet 2
John S. Carson	Islam Pool
George Upchurch	Ezekiel Pearce
Abner Dudley	Joseph Stevenson
Ruth Fields	Benjamin Schofield
Forrest Gaither	Henry Smith
Edward Grace	James Smith
Robt. H. Hill	Jeremiah Sloan
James Hare	Josiah Teay
Adam Hoffman	Isaac Tenecon
David Holman	Serah Tucker
Thomas James	Henry Tegue
William Johnson	Martin Vunkannon
Agness Knox	Amos Weaver
Thomas C. Leach	Wm. Waver or
Thomas Lackey	George Deal
James Lock	Joel Warren.
Wm. C. More	

373 JAMES MCKNIGHT, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. C. on the 1st of July, 1827.

Frederick Billings	Isaac Kinney
David Billings	Leonard Kinney
David Bodenhamer	Elijah Lanier
Palm Cornhillson	John Lookbell
George Cross	Henry Miller
Melchor Dan	Philip Mock
John Ellis	James May
Benjamin Ferahee	Ezekiel Parish
Philip Frank	John Riley
John Ford	Barnell Rush
Christian Frank	Isaiah Russell
Ignatius Goldsberry	Joseph Spence
Jacob Gas	Leonard & Geo. Smith
Henry Grub	Sarah Smoot
Philip Hedrick	Thomas Lawer
John Hyatt	William B. Toomy
Stulle Hepler	Nathan Wallis
Henry Hill	Henderson Wilson
Henry Harrison	Jesse Whitlow
John Imlee	Peter Woods
Henry Kely	Cady Young.

B. D. ROUSAVILLE, P. M.

Greensborough Academy.

THE Trustees of this Academy have committed the charge of it to *Mr. John D. Church*. The exercises of the School will be resumed on the Monday before the 4th day of July. The advantages of this place for an Academy, are perhaps not surpassed by any other situation in the Western part of this State. The undisturbed health and general morality of Greensborough, together with the unremitting exertions of the Teacher and Trustees in rearing the youthful mind and overlooking the morals of such as may be committed to their care, will, it is hoped, insure a liberal share of patronage to this Academy. It is expected that those who take boarders will maintain proper authority over the students while under their care.

The terms of tuition are the following, viz:
For beginners \$5 50
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, 7 50
Arithmetic and Geography, 10 50
The Languages, 12 50
If accompanied with any branch of Mathematics, 12 50

Board may be had in respectable families at from six to eight dollars per month.
The Exercises in the Female Academy, under the care of Miss Mendenhall, will be resumed on the same day. By order. 371
June 16, 1827. JOHN M. DICK, Sec'y.

New Lines of Stages.

THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from LINCOLN to ASHVILLE (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of Mail Stages between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincoln; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincoln, will soon go into operation; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally. SAMUEL NEWLAND.
Morganton, April 2d, 1827 57tf

Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the Gold Mine on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.—Feb. 12, 1827. 50

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING on the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of July, 1827.

Silas Andrews	Martha Hughes
Wm. N. Abington	Samuel Josey
James Adams	Thomas Johnston
Walker Anderson	John Johnston
Rev. John Ballaw	Christian Kesler
Wm. Barber 2	George Kesler
John Blackwell	Jacob Klatts
Daniel Baringer	John S. Ketchell
Spencer Benson	Elizabeth C. Locke
William Black	Charles Locke
Elizabeth Ballaw	Alexander Locke
Mary Baker	Seth Lethco
Charles Bates	John A. Marony
Jacob Bushere	Michael Michael
Henry Barger	Edward Macknair
Michael Brown	William V. McGahy
Elizabeth Bryen	Peter Moury
Elizabeth Blackwell	John McNelly
Major Carson	George D. Miller
John Camron	John McCulloch
Zachariah Cheshier	Nancy Owen
Henry Clemmons, or	William Price
Henry Ratts	Louisa M. Pinkston
Willie Coats 2	Lawrence Porter
John Cannup 2	Michael Peter
Philip Correll	John Plifer
John Coats	Joshua Parks
John C. Cabaness	Hugh Pinkston
John Clement	George Roseman
Jesse Cleveland	George Ruffy
John Cline	Richard Robinson
William Chunn 2	William K. Rose
James Charter	William P. Raynes 3
Jonathan Deal	John Rudel
John R. Dunn	William Rany
Eleanor Dunn	Nancy Rodgers
Thomas Davis	John D. Smith 2
Elizabeth Eddleman	Jonas Swisher
John Elliotte	Robert Smith
John Ford	William M. Smith
Herman Fisher	Asa S. Smith
Frederick Ford	Leroy Smart 2
Freeland Lodge 2	David Shulbarger
Henry Griffe	Richard Shaver
William Gray	Asa T. Smith
Charles Glover	Andrew Shuping
William Graham	Lewis Smith
Martha Gardner	Jacob Stoner
Richard Graham	Moses Steed
George Graham	David Stewart
Christopher Graham	James Stafford
James Hughes	Allen Twitty
Isaac A. Hall	William Thompson
Henry Hill	William Taylor
Charles A. Hugenin	Margret Thompson
Henry Huie	Susanna Tate
Hannah Hill	J. L. Wilroy
John Hill	Moses Wood
Richard Harris	Elizabeth Wamire
Theodore Higley	Joseph Welch
William R. Hughes 3	

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING on hand in the Post-Office at Concord, N. Carolina, July 1st, 1827.

John Andrew	William Means
Andrew Bestian	Wm. McGraw
Henry B. Beaver	George Miller
John Barnhart	Archibald Morrison
Joseph Barnhart	Monroe McCurdy
John M. Black	Oliver McCurdy
John Businger	Mary McRee
Abner Brooks	Wm. R. Pharr
Margaret Bird	Taply Parrish
David Bradshaw	Robert Pickens
Thomas Clark 2	Samuel Pickens
Andrew Cruise	Sherwood Roland
Leonard Cagle	David Reese
Wm. Creation	Parmerio Rogers
Henry Cagle	Israel Rogers
Robert Davis	Moses Rodgers
Thomas Erwin	John B. Smith
Jacob Fisher	Drury Salloman
John Ford	Jacob Stirewalt 2
Henry Goodman	Daniel F. Wade
William G. Hudson	John C. White
M. Hunt	Joseph M. Welch
James Harris	Rev. George Whitty
Samuel Moore	Carolina White
David McCure	Doct. R. G. Weddington
Thomas Moly 2	Alfosa Work
Susannah Means	

D. STORKE, P. M.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the 2d inst. a Negro fellow by the name of JOHN; about 25 or 26 years old, dark complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, straight and square made, has a scar above his left eye-brow, two of his upper teeth out, has long flat feet, stammers when angry or scared; he can read, and perhaps write some, and will attempt to pass for a free man, and change his and his owner's name; had on when he went off a surpout coat of brown cloth, old fashioned, with yellow lining, a pair of striped pantaloons of cotton cassimere, a blue mix'd homespun coat, a yellow and dark striped waistcoat, fashionably made, with a tear in it below one of the pocket welts, neatly darned, with other clothing not recollected; wore off a straw or old white fur hat. Any person taking up and confining said negro in any jail in the United States, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. 472
June 20th, 1827. GEORGE KLUTTS.

Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is Peter, and that he belongs to John Reeves, of South Carolina, whom he left about three weeks since. Peter is 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, 20 years of age, rather slim, has a scar on the back of his left hand, and also a small one on the left shin, cut by an axe, is quite black, and has a tolerably pleasing countenance. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away. FIELDING SLATER, Jailor.
June 11, 1827. 67

Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is Peter, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, black complexion, has a good countenance, lips rather thick, with a small burn on the forehead between the eyes, hardly discoverable, and says he belongs to John Reeves, of South Carolina, from whom he ran away about three weeks since. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. F. SLATER, Jailor.
June 11, 1827. 67

Taken Up and Committed,

ON the 9th and 11th instant, Ben, Frank, and John: Ben about 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, says he belongs to John Jordain, of Wilkes county, Georgia; Frank, 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, says he belongs to Charles Smith, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia; John, 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Samuel Cherry, of Pendleton, South Carolina. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN MCGUIRE, Jailor.
Morganton, N. C. June 15th, 1827. 68

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is SANDY, he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackman, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master before Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.
May 31st, 1827. 65

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses Mendenhall's Perpendicular, and William Benbow's Horizontal Patent Grist Mills, for Cabarrus county, and William Benbow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these Mills, and the Single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. John E. Mahan of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus. The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.
Mecklenburg county, May 9, 1827. 3m74

State of North Carolina, Luthford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Lewis McLean vs. Cynthia McLean; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McLean, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Luthford county, at the court-house in Luthford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States. 3m79 JAMES MORRIS, CLE.

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April term, 1827: George C. Morton and others vs. Francis Bedford and others; Petition for partition: It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants, that unless they appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, and answer or plead to the petition, the prayer of the petitioners will be heard ex parte, and judgment granted accordingly. DANIEL COLEMAN, CLE.

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Eve Snow vs. William Snow; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the court, that two subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Morganton on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered accordingly. 3m81 THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, CLE.

PORTAL.

DE MISS HUTTONS.

"With bound and horn and huntsman's call
They chase the fallow deer;
And thou, the noblest of them all,
Why dost thou loiter here?"

Thou canst not deem within her bower
Thine own true love to see;
Dost thou not know at matin hour
I ne'er can come to thee?"

My sister's voice is on the stair,
All in her hidden glee:
My mother's sitting every where,
And calling still on me.

My father's by the southern wall,
Pruning the old vine tree;
My brother's playing in the hall,—
And all are waiting me.

Then off, and mount thy gallant steed,
To hunt the fallow deer;
Off, off, and join the chase with speed,
Nor loiter longer here.

At eventide my mother sits,
Her knitting on her knee,
And wakes by starts, and dreams by fits,
But never dreams of me.

At eventide my sister fair
Steals to the great oak tree:
I may not tell who meets her there,—
But nought want they of me.

At eventide beside the bowl,
With some old comrade free,
My father many a song doth troll,
But never thinks of me.

Off, then, with bound and echoing horn
To chase the fallow deer:
Nor deem again at peep of morn
To meet thy true-love here."

A QUESTION.

I am constrain'd to plant a grove,
To entertain the maid I love;
This grove, she says, I must compose,
Of just nine trees in ten straight rows,
And three in every row must place,
Or ne'er expect to see her face:
But if the grove in order rise,
I'll be the maid, a glorious prize.
Ye men of arms, with honour crown'd,
Lead me your aid to work the ground,
That this fantastic grove may shade
The blushes of this charming Maid. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CESAR RODNEY.

Extracts from the "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence."

The vivacity of Mr. Rodney's domestic manners was carried into his public life, and those whose memory is stored with reminiscences of the Old Congress, and the Revolutionary War, have many a tale, to illustrate the gaiety and humour of Caesar Rodney. Among others the following one may be recorded, from an authentic source. The delegates from the southern states, and especially from Virginia, were remarkable during the early periods of the Revolution for indulging a sectional prepossession, not indeed maliciously, but often sarcastically. When it broke out in high wrought eulogies and preferences to Virginia, over all the other members of the confederacy, it was termed *dominionism*. Among the representatives of that ancient and really noble state, there was no one who more delighted or oftener indulged in this complacent but somewhat mortifying species of gratulation, than Mr. Harrison; he was, however, completely cured of it by an incident which occurred when his state was threatened with an invasion by the enemy. He had frequently displayed the 'abundant and powerful resources of that meritorious member of our Union'; and although he had painted them in colours brighter than was correct, he no doubt believed them to be just. When, however, the danger was approaching, the picture was too glaring. He introduced a demand for supplies of arms, munitions of war of every species, troops, and assistance of every kind, and declared the state destitute in every point and circumstance. When he sat down there was a momentary silence, all being surprised that such a development should come from him. Caesar Rodney rose from his seat, in a style peculiar to him. He was at that time, an animated skeleton; decorated with a bandage, from which was suspended the green silk covering over one eye, to hid the ravages of his cancer—he was indeed all spirit, without corporeal ligament. He was thin, emaciated, and every way the antithesis of his friend Harrison; who was portly, inclining to corpulency, and of a mien, commanding, though without fear. Both of the members were really representatives of their respective states. Rodney, who was endowed, as we have mentioned, with a natural and highly amusing vein of humor, began, with a crocodile sympathy, to deplore

the melancholy and prostrate condition of his neighbouring, extensive, and heretofore 'powerful' state of Virginia! But, said he, in a voice elevated an octave higher than concert pitch, 'let her be of good cheer; she has a friend indeed; Delaware will take her under its protection, and insure her safety.' Harrison was astounded; but joined (for he relished a good hi-, for or against him) in the laugh; and the subject lay over to another day.

True Religion gives an engaging delicacy to our manners, which education or nature may mimic, but can never attain to. A sense of infirmities and insufficiency makes us modest. A sense of divine presence makes us decent and sincere. A sense of our corruptions makes us humble. A sense of divine goodness and mercy makes us obliging and compassionate. A sense of immortality makes us cheerful and happy. True religion is a principle of heavenly peace and light within us, which expands itself over the human frame and conduct, and sheds light and beauty on all around us. At ease within ourselves, we cannot give others trouble; when the master is God, the servants are godlike; and if our conversation be on heaven, the graces of heaven will dwell on our lips, and shine forth in our actions. Religion where it is sincerely embraced, gives contentment and patience to the sick, joy to the penitent, strength to the weak, sight to the blind and life in death itself.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

SWIFT RIDING.

Mr. Cooper Thornhill, an innkeeper at Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, rode from that place to London and back again, and also a second time to London, in one day, which made a journey in all of 213 miles. He undertook to ride this journey with several horses in 15 hours, but performed it in 12 hours and a quarter. This remarkable feat gave rise to a poem called the Stilton hero which was published in the year 1745.

Some years ago, Lord James Cavendish rode from Hyde Park Corner to Windsor Lodge, which is upwards of 20 miles, in less than an hour.

Sir Robert Cary rode nearly 300 miles in less than 3 days, when he went from London to Edinburg to inform King James of the death of Queen Elizabeth. He had several falls and sore bruises, on the road, which occasioned his going battered and bloody into the royal presence.

On the 3d of May, 1758, a young lady, who at Newmarket had laid a considerable wager that she could ride a thousand miles in one thousand hours, finished her match in little more than two-thirds of the time. At her coming in, the country people strewed flowers in her way.

On the 29th of August, 1750, was decided at Newmarket a remarkable wager for 1000 guineas, laid by Theobald Theaf, Esq. against the Earl of March and Lord Eglington, who were to provide a four wheel carriage with a man in it, to be drawn by four horses nineteen miles in an hour. The match was performed in 53 minutes and 24 seconds. An engraved model of the carriage was formerly sold in the print shops.

The celebrated Marquis de Lafayette, rode in August, 1778, from Rhode Island to Boston, nearly seventy miles distant, in seven hours, and returned in six and a half.

Mr. Fozard of Park Lane, London, for a wager of 150l. against 100l. undertook to ride forty miles in two hours, over Epsom course. He rode two miles more than had been agreed on, and performed it in five minutes under time, in October, 1789.

The famous Count de Montmorenci escaped from the massacre of Paris, in 1572, through the swiftness of his horse, which, according to a manuscript of that time, carried him 30 leagues, or 90 miles, without halting.

EPIGRAM.

Too long squire Baboon led a Bachelor's life,
He wish'd and he pray'd for a handsome young wife
An elegant house he resolv'd to prepare,
Some buxom young damsel with which to en-
snare.

To spread forth attractions he tortured his brain,
The whil'd-for companion that he might obtain;
He consulted a friend—and tipp'd him a wink—
"Of my marriage trop, Jack, pray what do you think?"
"Think? I think, my dear friend, you'll ne'er
The trop they'll admire—but they'll fly from the bait."

On the 23d ult. died at the place of the Bardo, her highness Lilla Fatima, sole consort of the Bashaw of Tunis. At her funeral 1600 slaves receiv'd their freedom.

Among the modern improvements in farming, the dairy has of late years been very much neglected. So much of the profit of breeders depending upon the facility with which the milk of the cow may be reserved during the suckling time of the calf, the following substitute, used in Germany, for the natural food of the young progeny, may be acceptable to our country readers.

Let as much water be heated on the fire as the calf will be disposed to drink; and, when it boils, throw one or two handfuls of oatmeal* into it, and after continuing in that state for one minute, take it off, and let it be cooled to the temperature of new milk, when one or two pints of skimmed milk are to be added to it. With this beverage the young animal will fatten and thrive prodigiously; the milk of the parent will be applied to the dairy, and the intelligent farmer will immediately discover the great advantage to be derived, in the produce of the dairy, from such an expedient.

[Ed. U. S. Gaz.]

* The meal of Indian corn is successfully used for the same purpose, in some parts of the United States.

FROM THE FAIRFAXVILLE (OHIO) TELEGRAPH.

A DIVORCE.

A short time since, in an adjoining town, a happy pair were regularly joined in wedlock by a facetious township Squire, whose fees totally exhausted the funds of the bridegroom. Not many days, it appears, had elapsed, before the parties who had been joined "till death should them part," became mutually dissatisfied with their lot, and returned to the Squire with many tales of woe, beseeching him with all their eloquence to *un-marry* them, which he agreed to do, provided he was paid the sum of three dollars, double the fee of the first ceremony. This sum the bridegroom paid by a week's labor on the Squire's farm. Then came the ceremony of "parting." The Squire placed a block upon the floor, on which was put a live cat; one pulled the head and the other the tail. While the Squire, with an axe, served the cat in twain, at the same time exclaiming, "Death has now parted you!" The couple departed with a firm belief that the performance was strictly legal, and have not lived together since.

It appears that the men of the early ages, both Jews and Pagans, were more cruel than men now are, in any civilized countries. Even good king David put his prisoners of Rabbath under saws, and harrows of iron, and under axes of iron, and made them pass through the brick kiln; unless this only means that he put them to work at their several trades. Adonibezek had seventy kings with their thumbs, and their great toes cut off, who gathered their meat under his table. The king of Moab offereth his eldest son, and heir to the throne, as a burnt offering upon the wall, to prosper the war. Ahaz maketh his son to pass through the fire. A Samaritan mother boils her own son to eat. The king of Babylon roasteth Zedekiah and Ahab in the fire. And the king Amaziah dashes ten thousand prisoners off the top of a rock.

Singular.....The Tarboro' (N. C.) Free Press, of the 23d ult. says: "We understand that on Sunday last, the stage from Fayetteville to this place had proceeded but a short distance, when one of the passengers exhibited evident symptoms of insanity; after uttering a few incoherent expressions, he leaped from the stage and ran into the woods with the utmost precipitation, apparently in great alarm, and has not since been heard of—he paid his fare to this place, but his name was not on the way bill, nor was it known to the other passengers!!"

Milk Diet.—An English writer, in a treatise on milk, states in his recommendation of milk as an article of diet, that the town of Kendal, in England, where more milk is used, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than in any other town in the kingdom, furnishes more instances of longevity, and fewer deaths among children, than any other town.

Wit unintended.—A very affecting sermon being one day preached in a country church, every one wept, excepting one man; who being asked why he did not weep with the rest, "Oh!" said he, "I belong to another parish."